

SUNRISE? NO! 'T WAS HON. J. HAM LEWIS

Ex-Pretzel Varnisher Pfliegellmann Thought So and
Went Back to Bed.

SO HE LOST HIS NEW JOB

The Senator Sails on the Bremen, but the Captain Takes
All Precautions.

An honest sailorman named Ignatz Pfliegellmann, once a practical pretzel varnisher in the Rutenhof restaurant across from the Bank, you remember, on the Platz in the city of Bremen, but recently in charge of the billiard tables aboard the North German Lloyd liner Bremen, lost his job yesterday forenoon because the Hon. J. Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator from Illinois, stepped aboard the liner just before she started off at Hoboken.

In justice to Senator Lewis, however, it should be stated hastily that he was wholly innocent in the matter of Mr. Pfliegellmann's discharge. For if Mr. Pfliegellmann had not remained too long at the bar of Max & Han's Hoopla Family Resort in River street, Hoboken, or from snoring until almost 10 o'clock yesterday morning, sailing time, the keeper of the Bremen's billiard tables would not have so warped his vision from normal as to make the absurd mistake which caused him to lose his job.

Mr. Pfliegellmann, swaying like a lily reemmed with dew, paused at the door only long enough to assure both Max and Hans that he would remember them to the boys around the Gewerbehause neighborhood of Bremen and then made his way toward the liner.

Senator J. Ham Lewis took this particular moment to mount the gangplank, a coarse Ascot cravat emerging with the even lovelier rudeness of the Senator's radiant whiskers.

Aha! Such a Sunrise!
Mr. Pfliegellmann stood still. For a moment the sailorman watched unceremoniously the blaze of glory climb the gangplank in slow, majestic stateliness. It was now 9:45 A. M. Mr. Pfliegellmann smiled happily.

"Only sun up, again," said the sailorman in the Hoboken tongue, "and we can't sail until 10 o'clock this morning." He turned right back into Max & Han's Hoopla Family resort, the Bremen cast off and bent it for Plymouth. Mr. Pfliegellmann woke up at noon to find he had lost his ship and job two hours earlier.

The only other incident of Senator Lewis's departure that came to light—and this is merely hearsay, which could not be actually verified by THE SUN—was a story floating around the pier after the Bremen called that Capt. Traue had made new ground rules for his ship which will be in effect so long as Senator Lewis is aboard.

The rumor runs that the skipper, once he had regained his composure after being presented to the Senator, who as a very young man was known to his intimates as Handsome Ham, and gained additional fame when Queen Victoria spoke of him as "the most beautiful man in America," the skipper of the Bremen pulled himself together and then, it is said, had the following notices posted throughout the first cabin section:

All first passengers, ladies and gentlemen, whose color scheme might cause this ship to be mistaken at night for a Broadway express, are hereby requested to keep off the starboard, or green lamp, side stoops of this vessel.

But That Was the Rumor.
The story, as has been said, could not be verified, but it persisted in shipping circles until the Bremen, now looking even in the distance like an all night drug store window, had flashed over the horizon and disappeared. You may take the story for what it is worth.

There are no ladies at all among the first cabin passengers of the ship to sport confusing crimson color schemes, and only one among the eight men passengers who might give the impression to other passengers that the Bremen was sporting red signals at both starboard and port. Therefore the waterfront said it was not difficult to figure out who the particular person was whose presence on the green lamp side of the ship might cause confusion.

Comments were made freely also upon the front of fate which caused Senator Lewis to sail for foreign shores when there will be next to no one to view his various suits of going away clothes throughout the entire trip. There was only a handful of first cabin passengers sailing, the smallest list aboard any of the German liners in a long time—eight all together, if Senator Lewis is counted merely as one.

It will be the privilege of the Messrs. W. H. Farris, W. Scherbarth and J. W. Lawberg of New York; J. E. Davis of Washington; Faber W. Heffner of Waynesboro and W. M. Falton of Richmond, and Dr. Siemann of Bremen—to list the entire Bremen bookings—to have the entire Bremen and Senator J. Ham Lewis all to themselves.

Senator Lewis is headed for London. He was appointed a delegate by President Wilson to the International Maritime Conference, organized partly to develop additional means of safety at sea and largely, it is said, that Europe may see Senator Lewis, Senator Lewis intimated before sailing that he intends to return here to resume his work of statesmanship late in January.

502,016 READ AT COLUMBIA.

Library Figures Show Over a Million Books Called For.

More than half a million readers used the Columbia University library last year and each reader averaged almost two books apiece for a total of practically 1,000,000 books. The exact figures were announced yesterday by the university authorities as follows: Readers in reading rooms, 502,016; volumes used in reading rooms, 792,922; volumes taken out for home use, 196,922. The number of readers shows an increase of 47 per cent. over last year.

The analysis shows that 59 per cent. of all the books used were in literature, while the social sciences were second, with 26 per cent. The other calls were history, 13 per cent.; religion, 10.1 per cent.; science, 8.6 per cent.; philosophy, 5.2 per cent.; technology, 2.1 per cent.; general, 1.7 per cent.; fine arts, 0.7 per cent.; and philology, 0.3 per cent.

Mr. William D. Johnston, the librarian, is retiring this week to become head of the public library of St. Paul, Minn. Dr. Johnston was appointed librarian at Columbia in 1909 to succeed the late Dr. James Hulme Canfield. His successor has not been named.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO. DEBTS.

Bankrupt Corporation's Owes \$307,424 and Has Assets of \$285,624.

Shepard Knapp & Co., dealers in carpets and furniture at 39 West Twenty-third street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday showing liabilities of \$307,424. The assets total \$285,624. Stock is valued at \$106,452; outstanding accounts of 500 customers, \$165,593; auto trucks and wagons, \$2,060; two horses, \$300; cash on hand, \$440; cash in bank, \$428; and lease of 107 and 109 West Thirtieth street for fifteen years, \$70,000, on which there are two mortgages of \$75,000.

Among the creditors are the Mutual Life Insurance Company, \$50,000, secured; Thomas Develan, Jr., of Philadelphia, \$10,000; estate of Henry Hilton, \$5,111; rent, Castell Bros., \$14,000; Philadelphia Carpet Company, \$6,578; Ferguson Carpet Company, Philadelphia, \$3,561; Sligh Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, \$3,399; Sherman National Bank, \$20,000; Sarah E. Knapp, \$15,000; Edwin D. Tucker, Little Silver, N. J., \$13,000.

United States District Court Judge Holt sent the case to Magistrate Cox, referee in bankruptcy, in the Woolworth Building, who will take charge of all further proceedings.

ALL PARTIES JOIN TO DINE GRIFENHAGEN

Donkey and Elephant, Bull
Moose and Leaguer
Wish Him Well.

RETIRING SHERIFF'S PLANS

Won't Let "Gory Hand of the
Red Flag of Anarchy Lift
Its Head."

Men of all manner of political sentiments joined last night in giving a dinner to Max S. Griffenhagen, Sheriff-elect, at the Waldorf Astoria. The amakimation was indicated by the men at the guest table. Louis Stern presided, with Mr. Griffenhagen at his right hand, and the others were Comptroller Prendergast, Borough President McAneny, Judge Julius Mayer, Samuel S. Koenig, Oscar S. Straus, Job E. Hedges, John J. Hopper, Judge Joseph E. Newburger, Borough President-elect Marcus M. Marks, William F. Schneider and last but not least Sheriff Julius Harburger.

They were similarly mixed up among the four hundred men at the tables out in the grand ballroom, only the departing sheriff seemed to be the most prominent Tammany man present.

Under the circumstances the speeches were listened to carefully and enjoyed. When Mr. McAneny said that it cost the city about \$4,950 a year to maintain each prisoner in Ludlow street jail and there were twenty-three attendants for about fifteen prisoners Sheriff Julius hunched himself a little. When Mr. McAneny added that he believed that Ludlow street jail is doomed to go, while it was a question whether the city would not save money by paying the almones or keeping the prisoners at the Waldorf, the Sheriff looked indifferent; he goes out in four days.

When Comptroller Prendergast declared that he admired Mr. Griffenhagen because he had the nerve to appoint a political leader as his deputy in the County Clerk's office, several men looked off into space. Mr. Prendergast added emphatically that all conditions being equal, a good politician makes a better officeholder than an amateur uplifter anyway, and that made some at the table turn a little more.

Job E. Hedges added to the gaiety by declaring that among those present at the dinner he detected certain gentlemen who have been on the Sheriff's panel could be induced to take it again if properly urged. Some of the diners looked at the glassware.

Mr. Hedges admitted that he was one of the men who had tried and failed to get office and he mentioned incidentally that Mr. Straus also knew something of the experience and so did John J. Hopper. Mr. Hedges wanted it understood that he believed in party management rightly done. He said he was going to try and run for Governor again.

Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the Republican county committee, admitted that he had worked for his party for years. He had noticed that politicians were looked down upon until election time. Then he noticed that certain gentlemen who boasted about being absolutely above such things in their offices became mighty solicitous. Several other men squirmed under this a little.

Sheriff Harburger then rose and asked Mr. McAneny to remember that he, McAneny, had taken five keepers away from Ludlow street jail and he, the Sheriff, had made him restore them. He was a member of a dominating party and he believed in such things. The retiring Sheriff disclosed that he was going to spend his time in organizing "American flag societies" on the East Side "so that" afterward, in the future to come, the gory hand of the red flag of the anarchist and the

nhillist could not lift its venomous head to smite the sight of patriotic American citizens in the onward march of upward civilization."

Mr. Griffenhagen attempted only to thank his friends for their testimonials and promised that he would do his best.

BIG PLANT PASSES DIVIDEND.

It is Omitted by Arlington Mills for First Time Since 1877.

Boston, Dec. 27.—More gloom has been contributed at the close of the year to New England's already large store by the passing of the dividend of the Arlington Mills of Lawrence, the second largest woolen plant in the country, for the first time since 1877.

The Arlington Mills has about 1,200 stockholders. The semi-annual dividend of \$2 a share was due at this time. In explanation President Franklin W. Hobbs said: "Under present conditions the directors of the Arlington Mills do not feel that a dividend should be paid and so have passed the dividend usually paid January 1, but with every expectation that the dividend will be resumed next July."

EGGS LIKELY TO BE CHEAPER NEXT YEAR

New York's Bill of \$35,000,000 Expected to Be Reduced.

In the last few days at least ten cars of storage eggs, 1,000 cases, were sold from first hands at 32 cents a dozen, or \$3.20 a case. These eggs cost in the cooler an average of 21 cents, making with two cents to carry a total cost of \$2.90 a case. Thus the net profit on 4,000 cases was \$10,800.

Never in the history of the egg trade have any such profits been made continuously. The year 1912 shows the highest average price for eggs ever known in the United States. At the close of the storage season last August the total amount of eggs in the country going into the coolers was 500,000 cases below that of a year ago. It is estimated that the total storage was a trifle more than 3,000,000 cases, 1,000,000 dozen, 1,500,000 eggs.

New York city is the greatest egg consuming centre in the United States, greater than many entire States. What is known as the metropolitan district contains 3,000,000 people. The total receipts of eggs in Greater New York for 1912 were 2,266,611 cases of thirty dozen each. Despite the smallness of the fall production the receipts exceeded a trifle those of 1912, which were 4,723,558 cases. A carload of eggs is usually 400 cases. The receipts in New York would have required 11,400 cars to move them at one time, or 250 solid trains of forty cars each. Eggs are packed in white wood cases, 24 inches long and 12 inches wide. If all the cases of eggs received in New York were placed end to end they would extend 1,875 miles, the distance between New York and Denver.

It would be safe to figure an average price for the year 1913 from first hands at 27 cents a dozen, making the total cost \$35,500,000 in round figures. It is a low estimate to add 10 cents a dozen from first hands to consumers, which would make the total egg bill in Greater New York for 1913 \$46,000,000. Since the tariff has been removed from eggs every country in Europe is knocking at the door for admittance. Last week eggs were received from Denmark, Siberia, Holland, Belgium, Germany, England, Ireland, Italy and Spain. Last year the average cost of fresh eggs into the coolers was 21 cents at seaboard. Dealers are figuring that with the advent of foreign eggs that can be had down in New York at 15 cents a dozen in the flush of the season the price for 1914 of storage eggs should not exceed 17 to 18 cents at seaboard. This would be a reduction of 4 cents from last year's cost and would make the entire bill to New York city consumers considerably less in 1914 than in the year just closing.

PHONE RATE ORDER MAY SHOW PROFITS

Company Has Until January 15
to Report on Receipts
in This City.

MUST REVEAL ROYALTIES

Task "Humanly Impossible,"
Mr. Bethell Told Public
Service Body.

The Public Service Commission served an order yesterday on the New York Telephone Company requiring that corporation to present at a hearing of the telephone rate reduction cases a statement showing gross and net earnings, cost of operation in New York city and surplus income.

A time limit of January 15 is set for preparation of the statement, and it is also ordered by the Public Service Commission that a report on progress must be made at the hearing on January 5. The company has until December 31 to notify the commission whether it will obey the order.

At the hearing on December 23 John L. Swayze, counsel for the New York Telephone Company, said that he could not tell the company's yearly income in this

city. On the following day U. N. Bethell, president of the company, testified: "It would be humanly impossible to show the receipts and expenses in New York city under the methods now employed by the company."

Mr. Swayze was asked yesterday if he had anything to say about the order. "There will be many interesting facts given out," said he, "at the time we notify the Public Service Commission just what we intend to do."

President Bethell was out of the city yesterday.

Following is a condensed form of the order:

(1) Its total receipts from all sources in the operation of its plant and its service to the public within the city of New York, and such total divided into the following branch divisions, to wit:

Subscribers' main stations other than private branch exchanges showing receipts for measured service as separated from receipts for flat rate service.

Local tolls within the city, subdivided so as to show local tolls charged at public pay stations. Revenue from tolls between New York city and points outside which are properly to be assigned to the use of the respondent's property within New York city.

(2) Its total operating expenses within the city, and such expenses also subdivided according to its prescribed system of accounts. Where general and other expenses must be apportioned to the New York city business the method of such apportionment must be included, with such detail that such method may be made the subject of examination and inquiry.

Such statement of expenses shall also include the amount set aside by the respondent company for depreciation.

(3) Taxes, applicable and applied to respondent's property within the city.

(4) The revenue remaining after deducting therefrom all expenses and taxes.

(5) Rentals paid under any contract or agreement with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, giving reference to the contracts or agreements under which the said rentals are paid.

(6) Any additional rental deductions from income, with specification of the contracts or agreements under which the same were paid.

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